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ABSTRACT

The 1970-1971 annual report of the Extension Service Program of Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Philippines, treats the following projects: Mabinay Agricultural Extension, Mabinay Negrito Action-Research, Reforestation, and Livestock Dispersal. Also discussed are the Rural Publications Center and other extension services--a radio program, seed dispersal service, a credit union and farmer cooperatives, and student work camps. Plans for the future of the foregoing activities are given, as are recommendations for the Silliman University Extension Service Program after expiration of the present 5-year plan. [Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document.] (MJB)

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1970-71 ANNUAL REPORT
EXTENSION SERVICE PROGRAM
SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY

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Director, Extension Service Program
SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY
Dumaguete City, Philippines

March 1971

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Annual Report of the Extension Service Program, 1970-71
Silliman University, Dumaguete City

Eulalio G. Maturan, Director

Introduction

This is a brief annual progress report of the Silliman University Extension Service Program (SU-ESP) for the schoolyear, 1970-71. As such, it gives only the salient features of the field projects and other activities of the Program. However, a more detailed report is being prepared to evaluate and assess the first four years' performance of the Program's Five-Year Plan which was launched in July, 1967. That report is expected to be out by June, 1971 so it could give us some guidance and insights into the fifth year of the Five-Year Plan.

Included in the present report is a brief presentation of the following field projects and other extension activities as of March 1, 1971:

1. The Mabinay Agricultural Extension Project
2. The Mabinay Negrito Action-Research Project
3. The Reforestation Project
4. The Livestock Dispersal Project
5. The Rural Publications Center, and
6. Other Extension Service Activities;
7. Plans of Action for 1971-72, and
8. Recommendations.

The Mabinay Agricultural Extension Project

The primary concern of this project as planned is the small farmers in the Mabinay area. To help these small farmers to produce more from their farms, the project has offered them the following services: a) a tractor custom-plowing service with a "plow-now-pay-later" plan; b) a farmers practical training program through the conduction of seminars, workshops and short courses in modern practical farming; and c) a seed-production and dispersal service. The Project is run by the SU-ESP Director, a project manager and three agricultural aides.

Custom-Plowing. Through our custom-plowing service we have served a total of fifty-two (52) small farmers with an aggregate farm area of 110 hectares as of the end of the reported period.

In terms of figures, for the calendar year 1970, the total cost of the tractor service was ₱7,013.84. At the close of that year, the farmers paid a total of ₱4,913.99, while the balance of ₱2,099.85 still remained collectible as they wait for the next harvest. Some farmers paid for our services on a cash basis. They are charged at cost.

With the coming of sugarcane in the Mabinay area, a few small farmers are planting sugarcane also. Hence, our list of farmers waiting to be served by our tractor has grown longer. Our lone small tractor has never been able to serve every farmer in the list before the close of the planting time; some have to be told that they could not be served for lack of time.

Training Program. At our Rural Service and Training Center in Mabinay we have continued to conduct a series of practical farming classes on modern crop production, especially corn, mungo, soybeans and peanuts, and also on the philosophy, principles and practices of cooperation. The average attendance of these classes has been twenty. In August last year we have conducted a seminar-workshop on soybean culture - in cooperation with our Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Productivity Commission and the UP College of Agriculture. Twenty-nine farmers from the Mabinay area attended the three-day seminar. The Center has likewise continued to be used by various groups for meetings and retreats. The Philsugin (Philippine Sugar Institute) has recently requested for a space at the Center for its fieldworker assigned to Mabinay. It is also the main office of our Mabinay Producers and Marketing Cooperative Association, Inc. (MPMCA).

Mabinay Farmers Coop. This farmers coop is the "baby" of cur Mabinay Project. We organized it and we are fully behind its management and operation. As of this writing, however, pending its registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the coop has not yet gone into business with the farmer-members. Upon approval of its registration, the coop will serve its members through the sale of fertilizers and other production items. The farmers are planting corn, sugarcane, mungo, peanuts, and other cash crops. It will serve also as their marketing agency. In the future, it hopes to conduct a supervised credit program with the farmer-members. As of our last count, there were eighty-nine registered members who have subscribed at least 20% of its authorized capital of ₱200,000.00. The aggregate land holding of these farmers is about 20,000 hectares. As planned, the SU-ESP will put up a capital counter-part of ₱50,000.00 to help tide up the needed capital outlay.

The Demonstration Farm. This farm which is about 5 hectares serves as a laboratory for our farmers who are attending our practical farming classes, and who are at the same time members of our farmers cooperative association. This year we have test-demonstrated

at this farm various varieties of corn, mungo, peanuts, and soybeans. We have also conducted a series of tests on fertilizer applications, population, and other crop cultural practices. Through these demonstration the farmers are able to see for themselves the differences in the traditional and modern agricultural practices.

At this farm, we are also able to produce some certified seeds for our seed dispersal service. We have been able to disperse certified corn, mungo, peanuts, and other vegetable seeds to some 68 farmers during the period covered by this report. These were sold to them at a cost a little lower than the prevailing market price for certified seeds.

The Funding of this Project. This project was implemented in July, 1967 with a grant from the United Board of New York for a period of five years. The grant included the cost of operation for five years and the capital outlay for the construction of the Center, the tractor for the custom-plowing service, and a capital counterpart for the Mabinay Farm Coop in the amount of ₱50,000.00 which will be extended to it as a loan. This is now the fourth year, and after one year more, the project services are expected to be taken over by the Mabinay Producers and Marketing Cooperative Association, Inc. with a minimum supervision and support from the Silliman Extension Program.

Plan of Action for 1971-72. We will continue to pursue the services of this project discussed above, but we expect to add a youth development program for the out-of-school rural youth in Mabinay. A detailed plan of this program is now being prepared and we expect to implement it by July, this year.

The Mabinay Negrito Action-Research Project

This project has been designed to help this cultural minority group, the Negritos of Mabinay, economically, educationally, socially, and spiritually. As of this writing, the project is being implemented by a fieldworker for education who also manages the Center, a young minister who handles the religious and spiritual aspects of the project, and an agricultural aide. All three are under the direct supervision of the Director of the Extension Service Program. As soon as additional funds for this integrated project are available, a medical team is expected to be employed which will take care of the health and medical services of the project.

As of this writing, the following are either in progress or have been accomplished:

1. The construction of the project Center. This Center has been

constructed on a lot claimed by the Negrito Chieftain. It serves as our field office and quaters for our fieldworkers; a place for meetings, and a classroom for children's pre-school classes and adult literacy classes. It is made of light materials, but of galvanized iron roofing.

2. The conduction of a Small Demonstration Farm and other economic activity. As our first step in helping the Negritos economically, we are teaching them better hillside farming practices, and livestock raising. Through this small demonstration farm owned by the Chieftain, we are able to teach them how to raise corn and other cash crops more productively. A carabao and 2 iron plows have been provided by the project for use in this demonstration farm, or for the Negritos to use in their plowable farm lots. They are learning how to plow for the first time. We also provided them with upgraded corn seeds. We likewise introduced the planting of economic trees like lumbang, coffee, chico, jackfruit, star apple, and other fruit trees. After teaching them how to plant and care these economic trees, they were given seedlings to be planted in their respective homelots. At least thirty families have already received a total of 550 assorted fruit tree seedlings. The planting of forage grasses for their large cattle have also been introduced and encouraged.

3. Classes for Children and Adults. During this past school year, our pre-school classes had an average attendance of 10; we have also enrolled seven children in the first grade of the nearby public school, but only five are still schooling now; the other two have dropped out. Another negrito boy is already in the third grade. All these six school children are being helped by the project in their schooling. We provide their school supplies and clothings for school wear.

There are at least 12 adults who are taking literacy classes, either individually or as a group. Individually, they are taught reading and writing in their huts at least once a week, and as groups they meet at the Center on Thursdays and Sundays. The rest of the days of the week, they are taught practical farming and livestock raising.

4. Religious Program. A young pastor is incharge of the religious and spiritual aspects of the project. He conducts religious instruction classes at the nearby public school for the grade school children on Wednesdays and Thursdays. On Sundays, he conducts Bible classes and a Sunday Worship Service at the Center for both Negritos and non-Negritos in the project area. So far, the project pastor has performed 15 infant 4 adult baptisms, and three weddings. Of these numbers, there was only one infant baptism, two adult baptism and two Negrito weddings. All the rests were non-Negrito settlers.

5. Solved Land-grabbing Cases and Other Problems. When we first implemented the project, we learned that the farmlots of some Negrito families were grabbed by some lowlander settlers. As of this date, nine such cases were brought to our attention by the Negritos and seven have already been settled. We have also helped solve a land conflict between two non-Negrito settlers. Other human relations problems involving Negritos and non-Negritos have also been brought to us for solution. A few such cases still remained to be settled, but most of them have already been solved.

The Funding of this Project. This project was first funded with an initial grant of #15,000.00 from the United Board of New York for the over-all project operation. Then early last year we received a subsidy of #600 (this year this has been raised to #1,200.00) from the United Church of Christ, and #3,000.00 from the Church World Service, for the religious aspects of the project; and late last year, we received a grant of #41,175.00 from the Methodist Board of Missions in New York for the "educational and economic" aspects of the project for five years. We are still expecting to receive additional aid for the health and medical services of the project as planned. As such, the whole five-year plan of the project is almost totally underwritten.

It had to be noted here that this project is now co-sponsered by the Dumaguete District Conference of the United Church of Christ. All the funds received by the project from the various church agencies were received through the Dumaguete District Conference of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines.

Plan of Action for 1971-72. We will continue to carry on the activities mentioned above. In addition, we hope to accomplish or undertake the following activities this coming fiscal year:

1. Poultry, hog, and cattle dispersal program among the Negritos and non-Negritos alike in the project area;

2. Land re-settlement. We are now in the process of working with the proper government agencies in having the project area proclaimed as a cultural minority reservation;

3. Health, medical and family planning services;

4. Handicraft projects using local materials;

5. Student summer work camp this summer.

The plans for these additional activities have been worked out by the Director with the project staff for them to implement. The total plan of the project is slowly evolving as designed. We expect to accelerate the implementation this year.

The Reforestation Project

In our last report we stated that this project as planned is an experiment in cooperation between the government (thru the Bureau of Forestry) and a private agent of change (Silliman University) and the local people (the settlers in the forest reserve) designed to solve the kaingin and squatters problem in the given denuded forestal land. The area involved is 5,418 hectares of logged-over and denuded forestal land, now proclaimed as an experimental forest reserve. The project calls for the planting of lumbang trees in some 2000 hectares of open grassland, and the rest of the area to pulp and lumber trees.

The Educational Campaign. The biggest job and headache of this project has been the human problem involved, without which the whole project area could have been easily reforested in a couple of years. Since 1967 the main activity of the project has been the promotion of the educational campaign - that is, selling the project to the settlers in the project area and convincing them to cooperate and participate in its implementation. We no sooner found out that it was not an easy task. But after a continuous educational drive for the last three years, with the help of the provincial governor and other government officials, the Bureau of Forestry personnel, and other community leaders, we were able to convince the majority of the settlers in the project area to cooperate with us and the government in this experiment. However, there still a small group which is against the project, but majority of the peasant farmers are now with us. As of this writing some fifty peasant families have become our cooperators. With their help we have already developed or reforested 169 hectares of open cogonal land with lumbang trees, while another 10 hectares are planted to lumber and pulp trees. Actually, we could have reforested more if we had the needed funds.

The Lumbang Tree-Farm Cooperative. This is the most exciting aspect of the Project because the people are really involved in its development. In developing the 169 hectares of lumbang, the Project has already spent a total of ₱43,780.75 and ₱9,902.50 of this has been contributed by the farmer cooperators in labor-equity. When the lumbang plantation starts making an income, these cooperators will receive a corresponding share in proportion to the amount of labor-equity they have contributed toward the development of the lumbang plantation. The following is a list of squatter-cooperators who have so far cooperated with us in this lumbang tree-farm cooperative, and the corresponding amount of labor-equity they individually hold is Share Certificates.

Name of Cooperator	Area Planted (In Hectares)	Amount Contributed (In Labor-Equity)
1. Susano Abordo	4.27	340.50
2. Sario Aboyba	2.21	178.00
3. Carmelo Acab	6.64	453.00
4. Juan Acab	2.54	137.00
5. Miguel Acab	3.49	216.50
6. Cornelio Ejersitu	3.16	243.00
7. Rafael Palumar	7.57	475.50
8. Francisco Rodriguez	9.86	653.00
9. Nicolas Cadayona	10.00	695.00
10. Lorenzo Cadalin	2.72	175.00
11. Alipio Palumar	1.00	50.00
12. Juan Kadusale	2.32	156.00
13. Rizal Rodriguez	1.67	83.50
14. Meliton Yangco	2.00	122.00
15. Petronio Cadayona	1.00	104.00
16. Vevencio Rodriguez	8.35	444.50
17. Francisca Casido	2.96	211.00
18. Venancio Cadayona	4.71	263.00
19. Santiago Rodriguez	3.00	164.00
20. Laureano Cadayona	9.07	467.50
21. Fructuoso Abrazado	1.51	109.50
22. Francisca Estrada	1.75	91.50
23. Vevencio Ejersitu	3.18	197.00
24. Abraham Kadusale	10.50	689.00
25. Teofilo Cadiz	9.66	653.00
26. Francisco Cadayona	9.64	731.00
27. Garciano Kadusale	7.38	477.00
28. Catalino Calumba	1.70	85.00
29. Pacenciano Cabusog	0.82	65.00
30. Julian Cadayona	8.05	600.50
31. Esperidion Abrazado	11.45	572.50
Totals	154.18	₱9,902.50

We are now in the process of organizing the Lumbang Planters and Marketing Cooperative Association, Inc. - to be composed of all cooperators in this lumbang project. The coop will eventually be expected to take over the management of the lumbang plantation with a minimal support and supervision from Silliman University and the Bureau of Forestry.

As of this writing, we have generated enough interest in lumbang development. The good price being offered by lumbang nut buyers, the feasibility of a lumbang project, the possibility of putting up of a lumbang oil processing plant in this province, and the leadership of Silliman University in this direction -- all these have given our peasant farmers a brighter hope for the future. Even landowners

outside the project area in this province and in the neighboring provinces have consulted us to seek our technical advice on the feasibility of conducting a lumbang project in their respective places. We now have a long list of lumbang clients asking for our technical help and for planting materials.

The Road Building Program. In our Economic Feasibility Study for this project, it was recommended that a road system was a necessary requisite; hence, one of the recommendations was the construction of a road system for the whole project area. It was, however, suggested that perhaps the provincial government could help in building the main trunkline through the project area. When this was presented to Governor Perdices, he favorably endorsed the plan and promise to construct the main trunkline through the project area in a year's time. True to his promise, that trunkline road is now being constructed. It has already passed through our lumbang plantation. Although still a dirt-road, it is already passable during dry months. The work is still going on. Through this report, we would wish to express our thanks and gratitude to the Governor for his total support of the project, most specifically for his personal support during our educational campaign and for constructing this road through the project area.

The other sections of the road system in the whole Reforestation Project area will be constructed as soon as we are able to purchase a medium-size bulldozer as planned. This should facilitate our movement in the whole area; we need this facility even at this development stage, but more so during the production stage.

The Project Center. Since our lumbang tree-farm is quite a distance from the Rural Service Center in Mabinay, or from the Livestock Dispersal Project Station we felt the need for a project cottage which would serve as our field office and quarters for our fieldmen. So, late last year up to early this year we constructed a building which now serves as our Reforestation Project Center. It is constructed on a one-hectare lot donated to us by one of our supporters in the area. This lot which is just at the outskirt of our Reforestation Project Parcel No. II at Cabcaban, Manjuyod, Negros Oriental, is already accessable by the newly constructed feeder road to the project area. The cost of the Center to date is ₱3,266.88.

The Lumbang Chemical Research. As an adjunct to our Economic Feasibility Study on this Lumbang Project, a chemical research is in progress on a possible industrial use of lumbang meal. Dr. Calo of our Chemistry Department is conducting the research. Her "Studies of Lumbang Nut Utilization: Detoxification of Lumbang Meal; Chick Assay of Detoxified Meal" are still in progress. The following is Dr. Calo's latest progress report on these studies:

"According to early reports the lumbang meal obtained

after extraction of the oil from the nut kernel is poisonous to cattle and other farm animals. Its utilization as feed is on this account usually discounted. It is the purpose of this study to test two simple procedures of removing the toxicity from the lumbang meal, namely by extracting the de-oiled meal with ethanol, a solvent which is obtainable from local material, and by treating the meal with moist heat, a procedure which is simple and inexpensive. The effectivity of the treatment is then tested by feeding the treated meal to experimental chicks.

"In this work the lumbang meal was prepared by first de-oiling the lumbang kernel by hydraulic press, and extracting the remaining oil in the press cake with benzene. The lumbang meal obtained after benzene extraction was detoxified either by ethanol extraction or by steaming. The treated meal was then tested for toxicity by incorporating it in a feed mixture for chicks. A control feed mixture was prepared consisting of rice darak, ground yellow corn, ground mungo, fish meal ground cyster, salt, and vitamin mix. The experimental lumbang feed mixture was formulated to replace 50 per cent of the protein source of the control feed with lumbang meal.

"The results are depicted in summary below in terms of the average weight gained of the chicks after the experimental period of 25 days.

Chick Food Formula	Average Weight Gained, gram
Control	285.9
Lumbang Meal	288.7
Ethanol extracted Lumbang Meal	320.0
Steamed Lumbang Meal	313.1

"It may be seen from these figures that the lumbang meal feed sustained the experimental chicks at a growth rate (288.7 g) which is comparable to that of the control (285.9 g). It suggests that within the experimental period of observation the lumbang meal exerted no toxic effect upon the growing chicks. Benzene apparently effectively removed the toxin from the meal.

"A slightly greater growth promoting effect is registered by the ethanol extracted lumbang meal feed and by the steamed lumbang meal feed. The limited exper-

imental population (40 chicks) used in the test precludes a statistical evaluation of this slight increase. A confirmatory run of this experiment is in progress."

Funding the Reforestation Project. Thus far, the funds we used for this project since we started this in early 1966 came from various donations and grants. From 1966 up to February 28, 1971 the whole project has disbursed a total of about ₱52,558.38 representing expenses incurred in the promotion of the educational drive, soil survey of the whole project area, salaries and wages and operational expenses of the project staff and fieldmen, project cottage, and the developmental cost. These funds for developing the experimental plots and the lumbang tree-farm came largely from the United Board in New York and some individual donors, while the rest of the amount came from savings of the yearly budgets of the S.U. Extension Service Program since 1966. The Economic Feasibility Study was funded separately with a grant of $14,600 from the Ford Foundation.

For the future development of the lumbang tree-farm up to two thousand hectares, and the rest of the reforestation project, we are expecting a loan from the DBP and some donations from other prospective donors. Definitely, we need additional funds to fully implement this Reforestation Project as planned. For lack of funds, the project is run by a skeleton force composed of the Project Manager who is also the Director of the SU-Extension Service Program, the project fieldworker who is assisted by an agricultural aide and the project cooperators. If we get additional financing we expect to develop about 600 hectares more of lumbang for 1971-72.

The Cattle Dispersal Project

This project is a subsidiary project to our Reforestation Project. As part of our plan to help raise the cash income of the settlers in our Reforestation Project area and the peasant families in the surrounding areas, we disperse to them one or two heifers per family. They take good care of these heifers or cows in their allotted farm lots and for doing this they receive a fifty per cent share of the offsprings of these cows under their care. The veterinary needs of these animals is provided for by the project through its project manager. We have about 200 heads of large cattles in this project for dispersal purposes.

As of this writing fifty-four farmer-cooperators have already received a heifer or a cow each, and of this number thirty-five have already received their share this year.

Other Resource Development in the Cattle Project Area. In this

project we have the following developments:

1. A cattle shed built in 1962;

2. A project cottage built in 1966;

3. A fenced area of about three hundred hectares, the forestal portion of which belongs to our Reforestation Project, and about 72 hectares are alienable and disposable, for which we have filed a sales application for said area for educational purpose and for use of this project. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that this sales application we filed with the local Bureau of Lands is being contested by the "Heirs of Miguel Aller". The complaint is set for hearing on April 15, 1971 and Atty. Reyes is appearing for us in this administrative case.

4. A reforestation nursery and arboretum where we have tree seedlings and experimental plots of various species of lumber and pulp trees like the Philippine Mahogany trees, albizzia falcata, kaato-an bangkal, Gmelina arborea, lumbang, and others.

Funding the Project. This project was initially funded with a grant from the United Board of New York; now it is partly self-supporting. The needed additional outlay every year comes from the other sources of funds for the total Extension Service Program budget. This project is manned by a fieldworker, assisted by two cowhands and a few seasonal workers.

Rural Publications Center

Literature distribution and production is one of the earliest services of the Silliman Extension Service Program. Under the present five-year plan the then Christian Literature Center was renamed Rural Publications Center - with emphasis on more rural literature and publications. As stated in the plan, the new function of this project is to bridge the gap between the scientist and the farmer. It is designed to bring the results of research and technology to the attention and knowledge of the farmers and the rural people as quickly and effectively as possible in a form easy to assimilate and understand by publishing these materials in the language of the local people.

As such, the clientele of the Publication Center covers the Cebuano speaking provinces of the Visayas and Mindanao. During the reported period over fifteen thousand copies of more than twenty different titles were sold at cost of distribution and production. Recent publications were of the "how to" types on various agricultural and rural life subjects ranging from corn to lumbang culture

and from credit union to family planning and other similar topics.

Funding the Project. This project is financed with a revolving fund of twenty thousand pesos which was a part of the first-year grant of the United Board in New York to the Extension Service Program. The cost of operation is paid for by the little income that it makes from the sale of literature and a regular budgetary amount from the administrative outlay of the Extension Service Program. In this manner, the available fund for this Center is truly able to revolve from year to year without diminishing.

Project Staff. The project as planned is manned by a business manager. However, this second half of the reported period the manager resigned from his job to pursue a graduate study. As of this writing, therefore, the Center is supervised by the Director of the Extension Service Program and assisted by two working student and a part-time translater-editor. The Publication Center is now looking for a new business manager in order to fully carry on its service.

Other Extension Service

In addition to the above-discussed regular field projects, the University Extension Service Program is also undertaking other types of educational extension services like the following:

1. A regular radio program over Station DYSR. Through this radio program which is scheduled at 7:30 to 7:45 P.M. daily, except Sunday, we are able to reach the rural population and to inform them of the various types of educational information and services that the Program offers. Our radio listeners who regularly write or visit us in the office come from the whole Visayan provinces and the Cebuano-Speaking provinces of Mindanao.

2. Seeds Dispersal Service. This year over a hundred persons kept coming back to us for seeds orders. Seeds from our Mabinay Demonstration Farm, and various kinds of vegetable seeds and other certified seeds from Los Baños and Manila seed companies have been distributed by our main campus office. This service is now so popular that we now have more customers than the seeds we could offer. Our customers buy our seeds at cost of distribution and/or production.

3. Promotion of Credit Unions and Farmers Cooperatives. The promotion of cooperatives has always been part of our extension program. Our office staff, especially the Director who has had a formal training in cooperatives, especially credit union and farmers cooperative, has always been invited by various groups in the prov-

ince and neighboring provinces to lecture on cooperatives. As part of his job, he has helped organize this year one credit union and one farmers cooperative; he is also the president of the Credit Union owned and operated by the members of the United Church of Christ in the province of Negros Oriental and Occidental. He has also been invited to speak on various topics on rural life and community development.

4. Student Work Camps. Part of the larger plan of the Extension Service Program is to involve our youth in rural development. Toward this end, we have been conducting student summer work camps in our field project areas. This summer we are scheduled to hold two camps: one in our Negrito Project, and the other at our Reforestation Project. The response have been very encouraging. We have more students volunteering than we could accept.

Looking Ahead

Action program planners have observed that in the promotion of directed changes, the success or failure of one's program depended to a large degree to the kind of long-range planning one did prior to the implementation of his program. The time element involved in the execution of one's program has been observed to be a very crucial factor in the outcome of that program. This has been most observed in the case of agricultural development programs.

Since this is now the close of the fourth year of the SU-ESP Five-Year Plan, it may not really be too early yet to think of what the SU-ESP should be or should undertake on the fifth year of its Five-Year Plan, and the years thereafter. This section of the report will then deal with our plan of action for 1971-72, and of our insights into the years ahead.

Plan of Action for 1971-72. On the whole, the field activities of the Program on the fifth year are all spelled out in its Five-Year Plan. However, since what actually developed in the field did not fully follow what was written out on the Plan, we have the following priority activities to carry on for this coming fiscal year, July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972:

1. Mabinay Agricultural Extension Project
   a. Through the Mabinay Producers and Marketing Coop Association, we will extend to the farmer-members and cooperators the following production and marketing services:
      1) Sale of fertilizers, seeds, agricultural chemicals and other production requisites
      2) Marketing services

3) Supervised credit facilities

b. Continue to conduct farmer's extension classes, seminars and workshop on practical farming, farmers cooperatives and other relevant subjects;
c. Continue tractor services;
d. Continue to conduct test-demonstrations on various aspects of modern agricultural practices at the Mabinay Demonstration Farm;
e. Implement the planned Rural Youth Development Program;
f. Conduct the annual Student Summer Workshop.

2. The Reforestation Project
   a. Organize and register the Lumbang Planters and Marketing Cooperative Association;
   b. Develop the additional 600 hectares for lumbang;
   c. Care and maintain the existing tree-farm;
   d. Conduct farmer's extension classes on practical hillside cash crop farming, tree-farming, farmer's cooperatives, and other relevant subjects;
   e. Promote self-help woodcraft, Livestock Raising, Agricultural, and other projects among family cooperators;
   f. Promote a rural youth development program;
   g. Conduct the annual Student Summer Workcamp.

3. Mabinay Negrito Action-Research Project
   a. Intensify the implementation of the economic development program, especially on:
      1) Field crop production
      2) Livestock dispersal - poultry, hog, goat and cattle
      3) Woodcraft
      4) Economic tree-farming
   b. Continue the educational development program
      1) Continue pre-school classes for children
      2) Continue to send the grade school children to the nearby public school;
      3) Continue to conduct literacy and adult education classes;
   c. Continue holding of semestral and summer work camps;
   d. If and when we get the funds, implement the Medical services as planned.

4. Cattle Dispersal Project
   a. Disperse an additional of 25 heifers more to project cooperators;
   b. Experiment on raising milking goats and a few heads of dairy cows;
   c. Secure new bulls to prevent in-breeding;
   d. Intensify forage grass development;
   e. Care and maintenance of project station;
   f. Conduct classes, seminar and workshop on animal husbandry.

5. Rural Publications Center
   a. Publish the 1971 Revised Cebuano Hymnal, UCCP
   b. Publish more "how to" literature in Cebuano on various crop culture, livestock raising, cooperatives and other rural life subjects;
   c. Enlarge distribution service of other publications published by other agencies;

6. Write a terminal report of the Five-Year Plan of the SU-ESP and have it published by the Rural Publications Center;

7. Carry on such other Extension services as may be deemed necessary during the year.

Looking Beyond the Fifth Year of the Five-Year Plan. Actually, it may not be too early yet to think of what the SU Extension Service Program plan should be after the termination of the present Five-Year Plan. As projected in the Five-Year Plan, itself, the Program is expected to continue extending its present activities to the clientele people. It is, however, expected to pay the cost of its program from the income that it is expected to make by the end of the five year program. Some of the income-making projects, though, will not make enough income yet - enough to finance the whole program after the next fiscal year. It is therefore, expected that the Extension Service Program Advisory Committee would look into this and suggest alternatives to the University Administration as to how the program should be carried on or undertaken by the end of the Five-Year Plan.

In my capacity as Director of the SU-ESP during the past four years, I have given some thoughts to what I believe should be the "extension service program" of Silliman University. This thinking that I have on this matter is the product of my personal study of the extension programs of other schools and universities which are members of the ACAP (Association of Colleges of Agriculture in the Philippines), my personal "exchanging of notes" with other extension and community development workers and planners, and my actual evaluation of our present set-up. From this perspective, it is my firm conviction that:

1. Silliman University will be more effective in its mission to serve the people in the larger community through its extension program, IF, the Program is well coordinated so as to present a united front before the clientele community it seeks to serve. As it is now, almost every department conducting or doing extension work (or some sort of extension activity) is doing it individually. Example: The Medical Center is conducting its own extension work in health and family planning; the Agriculture Department has its own in agricultural extension, the Community Service Office also has its own, and of course our very own Extension Service Program is doing

our own, and so on. Now, each of these departments are independent from each other with respect to programming and personnel. We are so autonomous and independent that we almost do not know what the other department is doing, except when we are able to hear or receive a report of each other's extension activity at the meeting of the Extension Coordinating Committee. Because of this set-up, the University is not able to maximize the output of the resources, facilities, and personnel involved in extension work. Only a planned and coordinated extension program can accomplish this.

2. If for some other reasons we had to continue conducting our extension work the way we are doing it now - individually - we would be better off, at least, if we raise the present Agriculture Department to a College or School of Agriculture, and then put the present Extension Service Program (SU-ESP) under that College or School, as Department of Agricultural and Rural Extension Service Program. Under this set-up we would be able to build-up our teaching, research and extension functions in agricultural and rural development. I shall be glad to enter into a detailed discussion of this proposal.

Recommendations

1. That the Administration, through the Vice-President for Academic Affairs, considers the above proposal on the organizational set-up in the University which will handle the total extension program of the University.

2. That we strongly recommend to the Administration, through the Vice-President of Academic Affairs, the placement of the present SU-ESP under the College or School of Agriculture, if and when the present Agriculture Department is raised to that status.

3. That we re-iterate our previous recommendation to the Administration to construct a building for our Extension Service Program, possibly at the Scheide Farm.

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March 10, 1971
EGM/fec

Annual Report ... 17. S U M M A R Y

Thrcugh the Extension Service Program, Silliman University has continued to serve the larger community, especially in the rural areas. The following field projects are the principal channels of service of the Program:

1. The Mabinay Agricultural Extension Project. This project is primarily concerned with the plight of the small farmers in the interior town of Mabinay, Negros Oriental. It has continued to serve the farmers through its tractor services, farner's extension classes at the Rural Service and Training Center, demonstration farm, and the organization of the Mabinay Producers and Marketing Cooperative Association which has a membership of 89 farmers with an aggregate farm landholding of about twenty thousand hectares.

2. The Reforestation Project. This is a joint project with the Bureau of Forestry designed to solve the kaingin and squatters problem in the country. It has already developed 169 hectares of lumbang trees, and 10 hectares of lumber, pulp, and other economic trees. Over fifty peasant families have participated in the lumbang tree-farm cooperative, and they have contributed to the project ₱9,902.50 in labor-equity. A chemical research on the industrial uses of lumbang meal is in progress. This project is one of the most exciting experimental action-research projects of the University. However, our lack of developmental funds is making the project move very slowly.

3. The Cattle Dispersal Project. This is a subsidiary project of the Reforestation Project. To help raise the cash incomes of the peasant families in the area, we dispersed one to two heifers to each family. Fifty-four families have been served so far; another 25 families are expected to be served this year.

4. The Negrito Action-Research Project. This project is designed to help a cultural minority group in the Mabinay Forest Reserve area, economically, educationally, socially and spiritually. A fieldworker in education teaches pre-school children to prepare them for the public school. We have sponsored five first graders and one third grader through grade school this schoolyear. We provided for their school needs and children's clothings. We have likewise conducted literacy and adult education classes for adults. Another fieldman is helping these people how to produce more corn and cash crops through their hillside farming, and to raise more domestic livestocks. A young minister takes care of their spiritual nourishment and those of the non-negrito settlers in the project area. Next year, when more funds are available, we expect to put up a medical team to serve their health and medical needs.

5. Rural Publications Center. This project has continued to publish and distribute an assorted number and kinds of literature needed by our rural people. Some fifteen thousand copies of more than twenty different titles have been distributed this year. Our

clientele covers the Visayas and Mindanao.

6. Other Extension Services. Besides the regular field projects, the Program has also served the clientele communities through a radio program at DYSR, a seed dispersal service, the promotion of credit union and farmers cooperatives, and through other extension education services.

Funding the Program. The Program has been funded with donations and grants from various individuals, church agencies and Foundations. Greater portion of the operational, developmental and research funds of the Program came from the United Board of New York, the Ford Foundation, the Church World Service, and the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. We are expecting a special financing loan from the Development Bank of the Philippines for our Reforestation Project.

Recommendations.

1. That the Administration considers the possibility of putting under one office all extension work being done by the various departments of the University.

2. That we strongly recommend the placement of the present Extension Service Program (which shall be renamed Dept. of Agricultural and Rural Extension Service Program) under the College or School of Agriculture, if and when the present Dept. of Agriculture is raised to that status.

3. That we re-iterate our previous recommendation to construct a building for our Extension Service Program, possibly at the Scheide Farm.

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